

Mountain Sentinel

"WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES POINT THE WAY;—WHEN THEY CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

BY ANDREW J. RHEY.

EBENSBURG, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

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TERMS.

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All letters and communications to insure attention must be post paid. A. J. RHEY.

W. B. HUDSON'S

CLOCK WATCH
AND JEWELRY STORE.
One Door East of the Sentinel Office.
N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at shortest notice, and warranted.
Sept. 26, 1850.—51

SAMUEL C. WINGARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties. Germans can receive advice in their own language. Office, on main street two doors east of the Exchange Hotel.
May 8, 1851.—ly.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office for the present, in the room occupied by E. Hutchinson, Jr., Esq.
January 30, 1851.—ly

J. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office, opposite J. Thompson's Hotel. All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana, and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
January 1, 1851.—ly

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, opposite Thompson's Hotel.
January 1, 1851.—ly

MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in the Court House, up stairs.
January 1, 1851.—ly

W. A. STOKES, JAS. P. BARR,
Greensburg, Pa. } Ebensburg, Pa. }

STOKES & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
EBENSBURG, PA.
February 13, 1851.—ly

THOMAS C. McDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Will attend the several Courts of Cambria county, as heretofore. Office one door west of Wm. McFarland's cabinet warehouse.
January 1, 1851.—ly

T. L. HEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Office on Main street, two doors east of the Echo Office.
March 13, 1851.—ly

ANDREW DONOUGHE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND SCRIVENER,
BOROUGH OF SUMMITVILLE.
Will attend promptly to collections, or other business entrusted to him. Legal instruments of writing, drawn with accuracy and dispatch.
January 1, 1851.

H. SCANLAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LORETO, PA.
Will attend to collections entrusted to his care.
January 1, 1851.

LEWIS W. BROWN,
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser.
One door west of John Thompson's Hotel.
Ebensburg, May 1, 1851.—ly.
N. B. Shampooing done, and razors honed in a superior manner.

Any amount of coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco, and all kinds of Groceries, at the store of
Johnston Moore.
The highest price paid for wool at the store
GEO. J. RODGERS.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Chestnut street, between 7th and 8th streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. F. GLASS
PROPRIETOR.

April 10, 1851.—ly

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Chestnut Street, opposite the State House,
PHILADELPHIA PA.

AMBROSE J. WHITE,
PROPRIETOR.

April 10, 1851.—ly

HARRIS, HALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 201 Market Street, one door above Fifth, north side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers
In Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c.

John Harris, M. D. John M. Hale,
J. Sharewood. E. B. Orison.

April 24th 1851.—ly

J. B. MILES, AT

MACHETTE & RAIGUEL,
Importers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 124 North Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.

E. V. MACHETTE, ABM. H. RAIGUEL.
April 24th 1851.—ly

FRANKLIN PLATT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
No. 43 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 24th 1851.—ly

CHEAP HARDWARE

M. BUEHLER & BRO.
No. 195 Market Street, Philadelphia, two doors below 6th Street, offer for sale HARDWARE, in all its varieties, at low prices.
Call and see before you buy!
1851. Look for the Red Letter Mill-Saw.
February 27th 1851.—3m

ISAAC M. ASHTON,

Wholesale dealer in HATS and CAPS, No. 172 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly

CONROD & WALTON,

Wholesale dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c., No. 203 Market Street, above 5th,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly

JAMES NEWELL, AT

C. J. KNEEDLER,
Wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, and Palm Leaf Hats, No. 136 North Third Street (opposite the Eagle Hotel),
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 17, 1851.—ly

WILSON & WEST,

Successors to Rodneys'
Wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Straw Goods, No. 17, North 3d Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly

W. J. KEAN, AT

LUDWIG KNEEDLER & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 110, North 3d Street, S. E. corner of Race,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly

BRADY'S HOTEL,

HARRISBURG PENNA.
MAJ. JOHN BRADY, Proprietor.
April 10, 1851.—ly

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco, Snuff, and Segar Manufactory, No. 178, North Third Street, three doors above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

M. WARTMAN, JOSEPH D. SORVER.
April 24, 1851.—ly

J. McLEHANE,

Manufacturer of English, Italian and American Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., No. 155, Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly

HART & COWAN,

Dealers in Hosiery, Trimmings, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods, N. E. corner of Market and Fifth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851.—ly



DEMOCRATS, READ!

COALITION BETWEEN THE NATIVE AMERICANS AND WHIGS OF PHILADELPHIA!!!

A great deal of virtuous indignation has been expended by the Whigs in reference to what they have called the corruptions of the Democratic party in their State and local judicial nominations. It was quite distressing to see how deeply our moral opponents were moved by these imaginary corruptions, and how the degenerate spectacle was mourned by the melancholy JEREMIAHS of the Whig press. The Sunday Dispatch was, like Niobe, all tears, though the eye towards Whig rascality remained carefully closed, while that which glowered upon the Democrats, became microscopic in its efforts to detect and to magnify their manifold sins. Judge Campbell was first subjected to the fiery furnace; and then Mr. Bradford, the Dispatch, true to its nature, like the North American and the Sun, saw all kinds of notes on the one side, and nothing but gulphism and piety on the other—passing over the Galpinism of Meredith as coolly as it did over the Abolitionism of Jessup. Within the last week or two, however, a series of intrigues have been going on between the Whigs and Natives in regard to their judicial nominations for this city and county; and it has finally assumed an aspect calculated to arouse the indignation of every honest man. First, we have the deliberate violation of his word and honor and his written pledge by Judge Kelly, and the acceptance of him by the Whigs and Natives, under the auspices of W. B. Reed, who holds his office as District Attorney by virtue of a decision to which Kelly was a party. By dint of hard work the leaders of the two parties agreed upon the same ticket for one Court, and upon two candidates for Judges of the other—remaining at issue with respect to the third. The Natives now insist that the third shall be given to them; and Mr. Thayer, who as the Whig nominee, must be induced to back out, and let Mr. Allison, the Native nominee, have his place—so that the odious bargain may be quite complete. The last hair will break the camel's back, and this new proposal to degrade the Whig Thayer, and to elevate the Nativist Allison upon his shoulders, has caused the independent men of the Whig party to rebel. Such Whigs as Gibbons, Williams and Hazlehurst, may stand, and have stood a good deal at the hands of Reed and Johnston; but they refuse the deal. And why? Because they know that the consideration to this whole bargain is that the Native vote shall be given to the Abolitionist Johnston, and the Whig vote to the Native candidate for Judge! So that the Judiciary is to be used as a means to help to re-elect to the gubernatorial chair a man who is denounced by patriotic citizens all over the country, and whose election would be a blow at our best interests, such as it would require years to recover from! The chief plotter in this most shameful transaction is universally believed to be W. B. Reed, of the United States Bank, Buckshot War, and Lehigh do-better memory—one of the same Procrustes who have been so loud in denunciation of imaginary corruptions in the Democratic nominations. We hear it stated that Mr. Thayer, the Whig nominee, who is sought to be made use of by this reckless partizan, refuses to ratify the bargain, and threatens an exposure of the whole plot.

Look at this, Democrats!—you who have been called upon to vote against your judicial nominations—and remember that those who do this are now trying to humiliate and disgrace the Judiciary by making it a mere footstool for an Abolitionist to attain the highest power in the State.

Since the above was written, the following letter has been sent to the Whig Judicial Conference, in session yesterday afternoon, by M. Russel Thayer, Esq. That gentleman, whose high character, personally and professionally, is everywhere admitted, had been previously nominated for Associate Judge, by this same Conference; but when it became apparent that the Natives would not vote for Johnston, for Governor, unless Allison, their candidate for the same station, was nominated—a result only to be accomplished by the withdrawal of Mr. Thayer—the same Whig Conference sent a committee to Mr. Thayer, asking him to decline, in order that Allison might be put in his place! To this request Mr. Thayer returned the following decided and dignified, yet indignant reply. This masterly letter exhibits, on the part of the controllers of the Whig Conference, a willingness to degrade that party at the feet of one of the boldest and most dangerous demagogues that ever lived. After Mr. Thayer's letter, declining to withdraw his name, was received, and some vehement discussion was had, the Conference proceeded to vote for the Native candidate, Allison, and actually nominated him for the position for which they had before nominated Mr. Thayer! The Conference consisted of one hundred members; forty of these nominated Allison—Mr. Thayer's friends declining to vote—and others being absent. The friends of Thayer intend meeting to take cognizance of this disgraceful transaction, we believe, during this day.

What an exhibition this is! The Judiciary hawked about, as Mr. Thayer forcibly expresses it, like a chattel, "in order to advance the interests of a man who is denounced in all quarters as an enemy of the National Constitution. And this, too, in a city which boasts of its devotion to that Constitution, and which feels a deep interest in the purity of the Judicial office!

The following letter was handed to the Whig Conference, by that eminent lawyer, Hon. Henry J. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1851.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 17th of September, the Whig Judicial Conference of the City and County of Philadelphia, tendered to me the nomination for the office of an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. It is a well known fact, that I did not in any manner whatever, solicit that nomination, and that I took no step, whatever, to procure it, I regarded it as an honor voluntarily conferred, and freely and unconditionally offered. As such, I accepted it. The resolution of the Conference, under which you act, and the substance of which you have verbally communicated to me, is altogether silent, you inform me, as to the reasons which have influenced it in coming to a determination not easily reconcilable with its former action. Perhaps I may be pardoned for the expression of a reasonable disappointment that the body which has seen fit to place me before my fellow citizens, in a position so novel, had not thought proper to indicate more formally the grounds upon which its action has proceeded. I am, however, informed by many members of the Conference, AND INDEED SO NOTORIOUS IS THE FACT, THAT IT CANNOT, FOR A MOMENT, BE DISGUISED, THAT THE OBJECT TO BE OBTAINED BY THIS MEASURE, IS THE ACQUISITION OF THE VOTES OF ANOTHER POLITICAL PARTY FOR A HIGH OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

You also, yourselves, acting as the official organ of the Conference, did, as you remember in my interview with which you honored me, this morning, distinctly avow the object to be to gain for the Whig ticket the votes of the political party alluded to.

I do not stop to inquire into the morality or propriety of this course of political procedure in ordinary cases, or whether the proposed arrangement would operate in the manner hoped for by its advocates. But when it is sought to make the Judicial Office contributory to such a purpose, and to sell it for votes like a chattel in the public market, I cannot hesitate an instant in the course which I ought to pursue. Personal considerations can find no place in so grave a question as this. My duty to the Law, my duty to the Bench, my duty to the Public, my duty to myself, alike demand that I should peremptorily refuse to lend my aid to the consummation of a measure so degrading to the Judicial Office, and fraught with such dangerous consequences to the community. I therefore decline to accede to the request.

Begging you to present my respectful considerations to the intelligent body you represent, I am, gentlemen,
Your O't servant,
M. RUSSEL THAYER.

Joel Cook, Edward Gratz, Samuel J. Robbins, } Committee.

Who was it Restored the Credit of the State
The strong card of Gov. Johnston is the sinking fund. It is paraded all over the State on hand-bills, that Gov. Johnston has paid several hundred thousand dollars of the State debt, and that, therefore, he ought to be re-elected. If Gov. Johnston had done this by his own exertions, and in contrast with Democratic administrations, he would be entitled to much consideration from the people. But this sinking fund excitement is a MERE TRICK. The great mass are supposed by Gov. Johnston to be lazy and ignorant. The farthest that they will do is to read a large proclamation, printed in large types, setting forth that Gov. Johnston has paid the State debt, into the truth or falsehood of which they will make no inquiry.

The history of the matter is, that the State became involved in a debt of \$40,000,000 THROUGH THE RECKLESS EXPENDITURES OF GOV. RITNER'S ADMINISTRATION. The treasury was plundered by a set of unprincipled Whig politicians. In consequence of the wasteful expenditure of a Whig administration, entailed upon succeeding administrations and posterity, the State became bankrupt and unable to meet the accruing interest on the State debt. The cry of repudiation was raised, and the credit of Pennsylvania became a by-word of reproach across the water. It was during this disastrous state of affairs, and during Gov. Shunk's administration, that THE CREDIT OF THE STATE WAS RESTORED; several hundred thousand dollars of the State debt was paid; and our financial affairs were placed in such a solvent condition that it was scarcely in the power of a Whig administration to disarrange them.

Gov. Johnston has only carried out the policy successfully commenced under a Democratic administration.—Harrisburg Union.

Is Gov. Johnston a Truthful Politician?

When Gov. Johnston was, for the first time, a candidate before the people for the office of Governor, he said that he would not be a candidate for a second term; he said he would imitate the example of the lamented Taylor, who declared himself opposed to a re-election.

In the same campaign, he repeatedly declared his opposition to the VETO POWER; he called it an arbitrary prerogative—and denounced it as the ONE MAN POWER, and said that, if elected, he would never use it to defeat the will of the people's representatives.

In that memorable electioneering tour, he stole the thunder of the gallant hero, Taylor, and magnified his exploits in the Mexican war, and yet he is running on the same ticket with JOHN STROHM, who VOTED AGAINST THE MEXICAN WAR, who gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and by his unparliamentary and traitorous course in Congress, dug the graves of many of our volunteers.—Harrisburg Union.

Colonel Bigler as a Public Speaker.
The Fayette county Pennsylvania Democrat, a leading Whig paper in the West, describes Colonel Bigler's late speech in that county as follows:—

We never heard so respectful and gentlemanly a Loofoofoe speech from the stump, as that of Mr. Bigler. The very manner of it was, to us, a new idea. He reasoned, and he treated his audience like reasoning creatures. No rant nor low vulgarity and abuse, rampant falsehood nor detraction, had place in it. He seemed to feel that these humbugs were out of place in the present calm condition of the public mind.

The True Issue.
The Governor's organ is still harping about the Governor having paid off the State debt, and reducing the taxes. If the taxes have been reduced, why is it that every farmer finds that he has ever paid in a single year before? We have been largely increased under Johnston's administration. This clamor and falsehood about the reduction of the debt and lessening the taxes is all gammon, and only intended to divert attention from a sore subject. The true issue is that Gov. Johnston and his friends created the debt that made the sinking fund necessary.

The people remember that Gov. Johnston voted \$400,000 to the Gettysburg railroad.
They remember that he voted \$75,000 to the Kittanning feeder.
They remember that he voted \$133,000 to the Seneca extension.
They remember that he voted \$150,000 to the Danville and Pottsville railroad.
They remember that he voted \$140,000 to the Laughlinton and Pittsburg railroad, that never was incorporated.
They remember that he voted \$120,000 to the Norristown railroad.
They remember that he voted \$400,000 to the Union canal.

They remember that he voted for a bill appropriating over THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to State and company improvements in one year, and that Gov. Ritner said that such appropriations would increase the State debt, in four years, to \$45,000,000.

And, lastly, they remember that if it had not been for this kind of extravagance by Governor Johnston, Thaddeus Stevens & Co., there would have been no necessity for establishing a sinking fund.—Investigator.

General Seth Clover.
If there is a contrast between Johnston and Bigler, there is a much stronger contrast between Strohm and Clover. If Johnston is covered with the odium of Abolitionism, Strohm is universally remembered as the original, bitter, and persevering foe of the late war with Mexico. All the speeches he may make will not obliterate this deep and all pervading memory. General Clover is a young man of unspotted character, and has established a character for business and general intelligence, that many men might envy. Notwithstanding his apparent youth at present, he was some years ago chosen Sheriff of Clarion county, and has also occupied other important trusts. To the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, like Bigler, he is one of the people, and shares their sympathies and their hopes. The following resolution was adopted by the Democrats of Clarion, when Colonel Bigler spoke in that county some time ago. Two thousand Democrats voted for this resolution:

Resolved, That the selection of Seth Clover as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner meets with our hearty approbation; that we have entire confidence in his honesty and fitness, and regard insinuations to the contrary as reckless imputations, insulting to the citizens who have heretofore honored him with their votes for important and responsible trusts.

Where he was born and raised, in Clarion township, the birth place and former residence of Gen. Clover, the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of Seth Clover for Canal Commissioner, knowing him to be honest and capable, and well qualified to discharge the duties of that office, and we his neighbors, now in solemn council met, not only approve his nomination, but we pledge the Democracy of Clarion county to endorse it by giving 1100 majority.

Judge Campbell.
Every Democratic paper we unfold contains an eulogy on the character of Judge Campbell. Indeed the unanimity with which he was nominated gave evidence of his being a man of bright intellect and learned in the law; but to add to the proof of his being of spotless character, we see him hunted by all the war dogs of Whiggery from Philadelphia to the lakes. If he runs highest on the ticket, he will only be complimented just as he deserves, and such a glorious result may in part be attributed to the persecutions he is now doomed to withstand. Our personal acquaintance with him is very limited, but the mere formal introduction was sufficient to create in us most favorable impressions.

Clarion Democrat.
The Democrat does no more than justice to Judge C. He spent a short time in this place last week, and the impression he made upon all who met him, was decidedly in his favor. Affable, gentlemanly and courteous in his deportment, pleasing and intelligent in his conversation, he wins "golden opinions from all sorts of men" wherever he goes.—Investigator.

The Judicial Ticket.
Good news from all quarters, lead us to look for a full and heavy vote for Judge Campbell, and his election by a decided majority. Our friends, in all quarters, send us word that his persecutors have made advances for him by the score. Judge Lewis, who has been assailed with acrimony, holds his position nobly, and will, our advices tell us, be largely chosen. So, too, with Black, Lott, and Gibson. A Whig friend wrote us, a few days ago, to say that he was amazed to find how few democrats would strike the Democratic State Ticket in any of its parts; and also that Black's majority would be overwhelming in his own region. The more the importance of a complete triumph grows upon us, the more do we forget heart-burnings and other littlenesses.—Pennsylvania.

Restoration.
Capt. A. S. Henry, a son of the great Patrick Henry, announces in the Lynchburg Republican, that he shall no longer act with the Whig party as heretofore. He says he has "frequently differed with the Whigs in the past, and particularly do I differ with them on the great, absorbing, paramount issue of the day, viz: The slavery question."

From the Harrisburg Investigator.
An Appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.
FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, you are summoned to duty. YOUR COUNTRY calls for your services. It will be expected of you that next Tuesday, you will, one and all, abandon your homes, your fields, and your workshops, or whatever else may be the theatre of your avocations, to exercise a right and a duty which you cannot possibly estimate too highly. It is not time to flinch. Arouse to action, and devote yourselves to the service of the great cause of Democracy and the Constitution. Persevere in your activity and labors until the hour arrives when you can lie down upon your pillows satisfied that the sacred institutions of your country, purchased by the blood of your ancestors, have been secured beyond the reach of impending danger. We would not unnecessarily alarm your fears, or harbor a doubt of your loyalty or courage. Neither can we cry PEACE! PEACE! when there is no peace. The foe is in the field, organized and marching on a "bed of roses," and suffer the Delilah of Federalism to rob you, in an unsuspected moment, of your power? We are satisfied that such a deep and disgraceful reproach will never rest upon the Democracy of the Keystone State.

We are convinced that a people who stood firm and unterrified amidst the terrors of BUCKSHOT and BALL in 1838, will not quail at the approach of an inferior foe in 1851, led on by the jaded and imbecile officers who commanded the Federal forces, and were so ignominiously routed in that memorable campaign. It cannot be that you, who so gallantly rose to defend the sovereignty of the PEOPLE'S WILL, and prevent the traitorous hordes under Ritner and Stevens from "treating the election as if it had not been held," will now be content to stay away from the election and let that same party gain slip into power. It must not, WILL NOT, be that those guilty culprits, who in December 1838, fled from the back windows of the Senate chamber, shall now be permitted to enter the front door with the smile of triumph and exultation upon their faces! No, your principles, your firmness and your patriotism forbids an apprehension so fatal to the hopes of freemen!

But we must be prepared for the battle. We must be thoroughly, minutely and efficiently organized in every city, borough, ward and precinct, in every county of the Commonwealth. We must call EVERY DEMOCRAT to the polls.

Organize then in every election district, and enrol your forces in such a manner that you may know with accuracy your strength and power to cope with your enemies.

Organize, so that you may discover if there be a man whom their falsehoods have deluded; and if such an one be found, reclaim him with the light of truth.

Organize, so that you may place in every man's hand the truth, and the facts, that he may not waver or doubt for the want of them.

Organize, so as to secure the attendance at the polls of every voter in every ward, township or election district.

Organize, peacefully, but firmly to maintain the right of every Democratic voter at the polls, and see that no illegal votes be received.

There is no safety for the Democracy of the country, none for THE PEOPLE, but in the most effectual measures to prevent a recurrence of that system of pilfering by which it is too much reason to believe the election of Wm. F. Johnston was consummated in 1848, and which is, at this moment in embryo preparing to spring from its chrysalis in full and vigorous maturity on the 2nd Tuesday of October, to cheat the people, and debase the purity of the elective franchise.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA! Rouse every where to organization and action. The DEMON of disloyalty to the Constitution, and of allegiance to the laws is spreading his hideous influence over the land; and TREASON, the hydra-headed monster has recently been seen stalking abroad. To you the country looks for hope and refuge. On your exertions depend the salvation and the perpetuity of our happy institutions. Let no Democrat think himself too humble to serve his country in this emergency. On the contrary, he should feel as if the fate of his country depended upon his individual exertions. Reflect seriously upon these words, fellow Democrats, and prepare for united and vigorous action. Let every true Democrat, every lover of his country and its institutions stand by his arms ready to battle for his country's good. Let him feel that in his hand rests a share of the responsibility, and on the heads of his children may, perchance, rest the shame and the penalty of his neglect or apathy. DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA, let not the second Tuesday of October dawn upon your lethargy, nor its sun go down upon your defeat.

Reduction of the State Debt.
Net reduction from Dec. 1844, to Dec. '48, (under Shunk's administration,) \$360,276 67
Net reduction from Dec. 1848, to 1st Sept. 1851, (under Johnston's administration,) 358,479 34

So certifies the Auditor General over his seal of office, on the 10th Sept., 1851, after the cancellation of stocks purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and all the Sophistry of Gov. Johnston, with aid of his brother, Secretary and clerks, cannot alter the facts or change the result.

After having printed columns of falsehoods on this subject, and exhausted all their large type and broad seals to display the Governor's proclamation, the veil is torn off by the official records of the accountant department, and the disgraceful fact stares them in the face, that Johnston's administration with several hundred thousand dollars increase of revenue from the public works—almost a million more from other sources, added to nearly a quarter of a million INCREASED taxation, has actually paid less of the State debt, than was paid in a corresponding period of time under Gov. Shunk.

"I am for all the Compromise Measures and in favor of a thorough and efficient execution of them as they are and against all future Congressional agitation of the questions settled by them."—The Patriot Bigler.